Mited. Incidan entrawagance cught to contemplate the probability of such a result.

Slavery in Cuba and Freedom in America.

[From The Leadon Times.]

The petition from the ladies of Kingston and its vicinity, in the Island of Jamaica, presented to the House of Lords last night by Lord Carlisle, will probably be disposed of by the planters of Cuba with a very short comment. It only expresses, they will say, the disappointment of those who do not find virtue its own reward, and who cannot compele on the rest of mankind their own capticious model of duty. But, if we mistake not, even coming, as it does, from sufferers in the cause of philanthropy and justice, it will nevertheless do its work by suggesting an important comparison between Jamaica and Cuba. Here are two islands which in situatien, in furtility, in population, and in the espital invested apon them, present no great inequality. But in their political relations they are widely different. The ene has the supreme blessedness to belong to the most powerful, the most enlightened, the most vigorous, the mest self-deaying State in the world—a State which has the largest mercentile and the largest Royal navy; which undertakes the most readily any enterprize for profit, for duty, or for honor, and at this moment can show half-a-dozen large fleets to one maintained by any other State; yet that, with su-hresources, while it is protecting allies, conquering enemies, defending colonies, pareuing prates, or watching hidmappers in every part of the globe, it is mean while surrendering large branches of its revenue. Such is the powerful master to which one of these islands is se fortunate as to owe its allegiance.

The other island is almost the last remaining possession of a blighted empire and a dotard Goveroment. It is tied to a State which possesses neither physical ner moral force, which exhibits everything in decay—its dynasty, its nobility, its army, its navy, its merchants, its revenue, its credit, and its character—everything broken, withered, early with exh

wenderful that the inhabitants of the former isse should feel as the Psalmist did when he saw the ungodly in great prosperity, or as the woman who struggles in virtuous poverty when she sees the splendid equipage of guilt? Certainly in one scanse, and that sense the most obvious to the valgar, it is a misfortune to Jamaica that it belongs to England, and a great convenience to Cuba that it belongs to Spain. England has very great power, but with the away ward addition of a conscience, which is ever urging her to the most costly, not to say the most suicidal policy. Then, as often happens in private life, and in the conduct of individuals, there are certain limits beyond which it cannot carry out its principles, unless it would come to a dead step, and only prove that political merality ends, like a hermit's religion, in doing nothing. Thus Jamaica, while it derives small good from the power of England, is visited with all the force of her conscience—a conscience, however, which stops short of the utterly impracticable, and therefore incurs the charge of inconsistency. Spain, on the other band, is a most convenient mistress for an unserupulous colony. Under her, Cuba has the shelter of a mane which deters from no crime, and shames from no baseness.

Cuba is attached to the European commonwealth of nations, and has the benefit of all that jealousy with which we regard one another's movements, and respect one another's interests. But these privileges are enjoyed through the medium of a State which has long ceased to associate privilege with cuty. Spain is the magni nominis umbra, but the shadow of a great name is enough protection for that vile and mercensy traffic of which Cuba is the last refuge. It is a usual thing that base and unlawful professions are carried on under some title which, if not quite honorable, is at least recognized. If a person receives stolen goods, or carries on a contraband manufacture, or pauders to vice, he has generally some licensed trade over his shop, or some lawful precense in his recommendatory letters. Spain is precisely this convenience to Cuba. Question Cuba what she is, and she answers that she is a colony of Spain. From Spain she receives her laws, her Captain

ion Cuba what she is, and she answers that she is a colony of Spain. From Spain she receives her laws, her Captain General, her military commissions, and all the other outward apparatus of decent civil state. But under this plausible gaue she is a kidnapper, a slave dealer, a pirate, a murderer, the termenter and destroyer of innocent myriads.

Her relation to Spain is that of Donald Bean Lean to Feargus M'Ivora Under a pretense of clanship and a flimsy vell of Jacobitism the outlaw carried off cattle, waylaid travelers, and when it is necessary, did not even spare life. He only obeyed his chief as far as it was profitable, and was only telerated while it was necessary, but the result showed that neither party gained much by a compact in which those two paries alone were considered. In the present instance the vain, dreamy, unscrapplous chief and the atterly apprincipled dependent will certainly face as ill as their counterparts in the Highland story. They choose te dely modern civilization, and must stand the consequences.

Lord Clarendon undertakes that nothing shall be want

quences.

Lord Clarendon undertakes that nothing shall be wanting en our part to bring Spain to her duty, and even hopes that something has been done already; that the present Captain General has received stringent orders from Madrid, and is going beyond the letter of the law in the vindication of justice and the performance of treaties. We sould wish it were so, but the same promises have often been made before, and the sequel has always shown that Spain is a State of which nothing can be promised, seeing that she is too week to perform her own promises.

In fact, whe are the people of Cuba that shelter their strines under the name of Spain? They are unscrupulous men from several nations—the outcasts of Spanish society. West Indian desperadoes, and the clevet traders of the United States. American planters, American overseers, American capitalists, American shipowners, captains, crews, merchants, storekeepers and men of business in every degree, form the increasing staple of Cuba, and find in Spain a just medium between authority and no authority, enough of a name to shelter crime, and not enough to repress it. It is said that the American population of Cuba are the real obstacle to annexation, insamuch as they know that Cuba, once American, must henceforth be responsible to the public opinion of the United States and to its laws, neither of them favorable to the importation of slaves.

When the contest lies between Queen Isabella on the one hand, and the worst class of Yankee traders on the other, and when it is further remembered that a thousand negroes, once on the shore of Cuba, are worth a hundred thousand pounds, it is almost hopeless to expect an early sermination of this horrible traffic. It must pay, even with an immense per costage of disappointments, and immense bribes in the event of success. What matters the loss of a few ships with or without their living cargoes, if but one successful slaver out of half a dazen realizathis exormous profit? The only sure hope is the utter impossibility of so mens

successful slaver out of half a dozen realizes this exormous profit? The only sure hope is the utter impossibility of so menstrous an outrage being able to maintain its ground in the face of the whole civilized world. Spain has her choice. She may control Cuba—she may relinquish Cuba—or she will be dragged down by Cuba into a terrible companionship of her sure calamity. The day will come in Cuba, the day of revolution, the day of annexation, and if Spain does not stand clear by that time she will suffer the usual fate of an accomplice.

Trem the Correspondent of the New-York Associated Press.
The Exhibition at Dublin, with the whole progony of
Crystal Palaces, owes its origin to the "World's Fair," so
called, of London, 1851. Naturally enough the brood have many traces of their common paternity. But "the Exposition of Irish Industry" has features of interest, peculiar ly its own.

It is too old a story to enter on here, how Ireland has been alternately trampled on and petted in a small way, until it was a question if she had any home industry at all except in the manufactoure of whisky and shillahsclearly her factories falled to give employment to her own poor, for every steamer from Ireland and eke to Scotland. ought over hordes of "those ragged Irish." I quote he current expression of a year or two back-" to take the

brought over hordes of "those ragged Irish." I quote he current expression of a year of two back.—"to take the bread out of the mouth of the native laborer."

Punch pertrayed Paddy in the character of the "old man of the mountain" satiride on the shoulders of the Saxon pessents, and the English langhed uneasity, and said how true it was! All the while more packet bosts brought more unemployed hands, until Irish desh and blood, warm, affections, espacity for impravement, and carnest desire to labor for daily bread, were, God help us! a drug in the market. And ask what caused this irrupture of comical barbarians we were told that Irosand bad no means of employing her population, had no industry of her own, produced nothing, in lact, except, as Isaid before, bogs and bogtrotters, potatoe rot and poteen. Emigration has somewhat softened dewn this picture, but still, without much exaggeration, it might stand for the present day.

It was therefore a bold thought as well as praiseworthy heertain parties anxious for the prosperity of Irologid to propose an Exhibition of her Industry, is her fast faling as they call it—but still very besutiful capital—Bublin. No socker had the idea taken root, than it was pashed forward with landable impetuosity. A Committee of Consultation was immediately formed to ascertain the amount of the resources that could be developed, and to device the best means for developing those resources. This was a matter of no little perplexity. No precedent existed to show how far it would succeed as a pecuniary speculation, for the London Exposition, supported by Royal patronage, and backed up by Government influence, had nothing similar in a mercantile point of view with the unassisted plans of a few individuals. In the magnitime, however, the Fair at Cork came off with great celat, and with a small balance over expenditure, which much except and the Committee to put through the more extensive enterprise in Dublin. at Cork came off with great celat, and with a small balance over expenditure, which much encouraged the Committee to put through the more extensive enterprise in Dublin.

About the next step was to send circulars to every exhibitor in the World's Fair of 1851, also to the Mayors, corporations, and public bodies of every city in the kingdom, soliciting their cooperation to bring together a worthy collection. Meeting with more encouragement than was expected, communications were respectfully made to various authorities on the European continent, from emperors dewnward; and here, also, assurances of support were very freely received. It does not need to be said that this prospect still further stimulated the energies, while it year.

an untimely end, had it not been for the liberality of William Dargan, Esq., a self made man, who owes to his own energy a princely fortune and honest name. At a meeting to consider the ways and means, held 20th June, he stooped forward and offered to place a sum of £20,000 sterling in the hands of a Committe of Twenty-five, for the purposes of the Exhibition. With this fund at command, the undertaking, as may be supposed, went ahead rapidly, and was much assisted by the election, as manager, of C. P. Koney, the gentleman who has since been appointed overseer of Great Trunk Railroad of Canada. Mr. Deans Dundenion, former Secretary of the Cork Fair, was also attached to the steff, with T. D. Jones, a literary man of some ability, as assistant. The regular Committee was then constituted and as the names may interest our Hibernian readers, the last is as follows:

Finance—Hon, Geo, Handcock, President; Sir Edward McDennel, Lundy E. Foot, Walter Sweetman.

Finonce-Hon. Geo. Handcock, President; Sir Edward McDonnel, Lundy E. Foot, Walter Sweetman.

Fine Arts-Lord Talbot de Malahide, President; Hon.
John P. Vereker, Dr. Robert Harrison, Dr. William Barker.

John Lentsigne.

General Business.—The above gentlemen, with the addition of William Dargan, W. H. Porter, James Sterling.

dition of William Dargan, W. H. Porter, James Sterling, George Roe.

Sub-Committees—On Building, Music, Catalogue, Arch-zelogy, Machinery, Textiles, &c.

Officers—R. A. Thompson, General Superintendent; E. C. Adley, Deane, Assistants; Harman, Foreign; Warbur-ton Carr, Fine Arts; Bingham, Manufactures; Corrigan, Agriculture; Robert Heron, Jones, &c.; Henry Browne,

Hon. Sidney Herbert gave his house, No. 3 Upper Mer-fion st, to the committees as offices, and the Leinster lawn, close adjoining, was selected as the site of the

building.

This site had to recommend it its central position, and ready access from all parts of the city. Prizes of £50°£30°, and £20—trifling sums, but they answered the purpose—were then offered for the best agricultural designs. Twenty nine plans were received and examined by a Committee of Engine rs, viz. Messrs. Hemans, Millar and Fairbairn, who selected that of John Benson, a native of Sligo, and awarded the second prize to Thomas Deane, of Cork; the third to Richard Turner. of Hammersmith Works, Dublin; the fourth in merit being the plan of Mr. Caldbeck, Dublin. Dispensing with the services of a Contractor, the works were forthwith commenced under the superintendence of Mr. Dargen, himself, and proceeded rapidly until the £20,000 were exhausted. With a munin cence rarely equaled, the noble minded Dargan increased his advance to £26,000, afterward to £50,000, and as the Exhibition now stands it has his guarantee for nearly Exhibition now stands it has his guarantee for nearly £75,000. Whatever falls short of this sum, in the receipts, he gives as a free will offering toward the prosperity of he gives as a tree-will off-ring toward the prospers, yell-reland;—the probability being that there will be a considerable deficit. A story I heard on the spot may be true or not, that not many years since a man, now employed on the works, held a rather doubtful debt of some \$200, against Dargan, who was unable to meet it, but promised as soon as his means reached that sum, to pay up, which, in time, he did—and more. And now, "the Dargan statue," in markle helds a considerance next into in the splendid structure ble, holds a conspicuous position in the splendid structure he has raised and paid for, and he employs the man who was formerly his creditor. Apropos of this statue, by Jones, it represents a broad-shouldered, honest-visaged Irisbunan, in home made costume, and with his hands in his hereofice.

Irishman, in home made costume, and with his hands in his breeches' pocket, rather a peculiar attitude for statuary, but appropriate enough if meant to represent his forking out the seventy-five thousand.

I need not further trace the progress of the enterprise. In due time Victoria's Viceroy, with his troops and trumpeters sill so fine, opened the Exhibition, declared it all very good, especially as it was created out of nothing, knighted the architect in the usual way by knocking down John Benson with a sword and advising him to get up Sir John, and further tendered a like honor to Mr. Dargau, which that geotleman respectfully declined.

Having said so much, we proceed to the Exhibition it-

Having said so much, we proceed to the Exhibition it-self. Lees favorably located than the Hyde Park Palace, it stands, as Albany once did with its so many houses and 1,000 inhabitants, with their gables to the street, showing only one end to the spectators. Perhaps a rough sort of section of the edifice may be imagined from the following literary diagram: literary diagram:

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the building being designed on the principle of a shooting gallery, or series of long saloons, lying parallel, and offering an uninterrupted vista from end to end. The certer O represents the main hall; the smaller o o on either side are fac similes of the larger saloon, only narrower and not so lofty; and the outer Italic o o represent the fine arts hall, and the machinery court. These respective saloons are, of course, under one roof, and are separated from each other by slender and extremely graceful columns of cast iron, colored blue, and samounted by capitals which, for wint of a better term, we may call of the Irish comp site order, fermed of acauthus leaves garlanded with wreaths of shamfermed of acanthus leaves garlanded with wreaths of sharrock. From these capitals spring pointed arches carried ap with great boldness to the roof. The roof itself is formed of semicircular iron ribs, 25 feet apart, and resting on trusses which also support the roofing of the adjoining gallery. The entire roof is glazed with 70,000 superficial feet of fluted glass, in itself of a greenish hue, which throws not a green light, as might have been expected, but a cool, greyish tone, sufficiently clear, yet intercepting all direct rays of the sun. This harmonises very well with the warm coloring of the drapery and decorations, at the same time that it prevents injury to the delicate wares exposed. Throughout the building the prevailing colors of the decoration are crimson, white and blue, with a judicious use of neutral timts to carry devices, &c. Around the galleries ration are crimson, white and blue, with a judicious use of neutral tints to carry devices, &c. Around the galleries are blazoned the arms of all States likely to display their wares, and some unlikely, as for instance the Japanese, whose "Court" is rather bare, but will no doubt full up after Commodore Perry has explained to them the beneal to be derived from such exhibitions. Occupying a prominent place among these heraldic adornments, is the escutcheou of that semi fabuleus potentate, the Great Morul. The stars and stripes of America are twice repeated, once on their own account, and once from the United States having a Consul at Dublin.

Commencing with the Great Hall, its dimensions are 425 feet in length, 100 feet in width and 105 feet high; the corresponding dimensions of the transept of the London Cyrstal Palace were: length 408 feet, width 72, height 107. The

responding amensions of the transpit of the 1 adon Cystal Palsce were: length 408 feet, width 72, height 107. The side halls, northern and southern, are but repetitions of the central, and are each 375 feet in length, 30 feet broad, and 38 feet is hight to the springing of the arches, with a total hight of 55 feet. Each of the galleries is 335 feet in length, 25 in width, and each story about 18 feet high. The Fine Arts hall is 325 feet long, 40 feet wide, and 18 feet to springing of the arches. The Machinery Court, which exhibits the same external appearance as the Fine Arts, is 450 feet long, 40 feet bread, and 20 high. The total area of the building and sheds covers 255,000 superficial feet. This

hibits the same external appearance as the Fine Arts, is 450 feet long, 40 feet bread, and 26 high. The total area of the building and sheds covers 255,000 superficial feet. This makes the area of the Dublin building 64 acres, of London 174 acres, and (if I am correctly informed.) of New-York 34 English acres. Up to the present time the number of visitors has been about 5,000 daily.

From the dimensions above given, it will be seen that the building is particularly well adapted to convey a striking coup d'anuel on entering, and I therefore avoil description, only remarking that the southern gallery, overlooking the great hall, is about the best spot for taking in the scene at a glance. The collection is particularly rich in statuary, having enough and to spars to people the entire length of the promenade, as seen from this point, with marble, or, what is nearly as good, with casts. The two or three fountains sparking beneath add much to the elegance of the view, while two church organs—one at either end of the hall, and oceasionally both in operation at once, at what appears to be different tunes—adds to the livelines, at least, of what the French call the "situation." Consequently, this front of the gallery is slawys blocked up by crowds of ladies, many of them evidently "like to drep with fatigue," and for whose accommodation it would be a special blessing if the Committee would provide about two or three thousand camp stools or garden chairs.

It would be by no means a bad idea to cause every visitor to inscribe his or her name in a book, to be keet as

thousand camp stools or garden chairs.

It would be by no means a bad idea to cause every visitor to inscribe his or her name in a book, to be kept as a future roll-call. Although it looks impressicable, it would not be found so. Most of the visitors less as much time at the pay-gate in giving up their walking sticks and parasols as would suffice to register their names twice over. If they gave up their signatures instead of their weapons, the former might be bound up in twenty-eight follo volumes and exhibited on the platform at public meetings in the latest approved style. I throw out the hint gratis, for the consideration of the New-York Committee.

consideration of the New-York Committee.

Strangely enough the United States send but two exhibitors to the Irish Exposition. These two are characteristic enough,—a sewing machine and Colf's Revolvers. The machine is owned and exhibited by D. W. Hayden, of Connecticut, whose stand in the gailery is perpetually sur rounded by an admiring bevy of ladies and gentlemen too. The machine is a source of great bewilderment to the visitors, who look on half incredulously as the needle stitch—stitches away with a forty seamstress power. Hayden himself is as busy as a whole team of schneiders cutting and patching, and as he puts his machine at a high figure, and has taken considerable orders he doubtess finds the tailoring business a good one. Colf's revolvers are exhibited by Stiles, whose stand is also survounded by an eager crowd listening to his exposition of the theory and seger crowd listening to his exposition of the theory and practice of projectiles, and grazing reverentially at the head and skin of a Californism grizzly shot by an officer of the United States Exploring Expedition with one of these identical six shooters. Mr. States is driving a good trade and identical six shooters. Mr. Sities is driving a good trade and promises an additional attraction to the crowd in the shape of the sauff box the Sultan sent to Col. Colt, which is to be duly exhibited under glass. He (Mr. Silles) has also care of a case of Hobb's locks. There are two or three American agricultural machines on view, but do not seem to have been direct importations. This absence of American products is, I think, much to be regretted. It is curious to observe the interest taken by the visitors in notions so common to us as a sewing machine and a repeating pistol. One old gentleman after carefully inspecting both articles, attempted to pass off as original a new reading of the old passage—"God made man upright, but the Yankees have

passage—"God made man upright, but the Tankees have sought out many inventions."
Several persons from Canada have visited the Exhibition, but, as yet, few from the United States. That Americans have been in Dublin at some period, is to be inferred from the following list of contributors to the Museum of Trinity College, which list—although it has no connection with the Exhibition—I append here, as supplied by the cu-

rators:

From Professor Agassis, Boston, echinodermata and shells, illustrative of his views as to the distribution of species: Professor Bailey, Military College, New-York, algae from Florida, with other American algae; William, Bell, New-York, specimens of maize starch: Dr. Blogett, Key West, Florida algae; J. Carey, New-York, many hundred American algaes, Charles Congress, Brooklyn, Auge. prospect still further stimulated the energies, while it grati-fied the feelings of those who had undertaken to put it strongh.

But all this correspondence would have been brought to

herbarium; Wilson Gray, U. S., American minerals; Mr. Heoper, Brooklyn, Amer. algæ; Geo. Hunt, Boston, R. I. sea-plants; P. & C. L. Jackson, Boston, specimens of corn; Miss Mitchell, Boston, algæ from Nan'ucket; Mrs. P. P. Mudge, Lynn, Mass., Amer. algæ; W. Newoonb. New York, American shells; Mr. Phillips, Philadelphia, shells; Nicholas Pike, New-York, Californian sea-plants; Capt Pike, New-York, American sea-plants; Capt Pike, New-York, American sea-plants; H. W. Ravenel, Black Oak, S. C., 600 flowering and cryptogunic plants of South Carolina; Dr. M. B. Roche, New Bedford, algæ; Henry & Augustus Schermerhern, New York, various kiede corn; Dr. John Sconder, U. S., innortant collection of American ærolites, &c.; Dr. Short, Ky., large collection plants of Keotucky; George Thurber, R. I. algæ; Prof. Tuomy, Ala, Florida algæ; Mr. Walters, Brooklyn, American algæ.

Prof. Tuomy, Ala., Florida algæ; Mr. Walters, Brooklyn.
American algæ.
Is another paper I will continue the report of the Dublin
Exposition. As yet no catalogue of the contents has been
published, and vi-itors wander up and down the building
seking information from policemen, who, of course, know
nothing. The show will scarcely be in its glory for a week
or two to come, goods continuing to arrive, and some of
the most interesting "courts". France for instance—being
represented by a pile of unopened packing cases. Nevertheless, the building contains within its wals a collection
of foreign contributions to exceed the expectations of the
mere sight seeker, and sufficient of the products of home
industry to awaken good hopes for Ireland's future. If

THE QUEEN TS. DR. NEWMAN.—This celebrated cause has been finally closed by the payment of costs by the de-fendant. The costs of Dr. Achilli were made out at a large fendant. The costs of Dr. Achthi were made on a war as a supersisting and the Master of the Court of Queen's Beach taxed them at £1.034 19s. 8d. The fees to counsel, 100 guineas each, were reduced on taxation, and in the sum mentioned the costs of the rule for a new trial were included. The costs of the defence were much larger than the costs of the

The session of the Corps Legislatif closed on the 28th.

The Moniteur contained the names of several soldiers decorated with the cross of the Legion, for their conduct on eccasion of the recent attack on Bissagot, west coast of Africa. There are also numerous decrees relating to subjects of local interest only. The police were active in their attempts to suppress outside stock jobbing, and insist that all legitimate traffic shall be transacted on the Bourse. A fine of 1,000 france is menaced against the supplementary bearsters if they infringe the regulations.

On the 25th ult, the annual favoral ceremony in memory of the Empress Josephine took place at the church of

of the Empress Josephine took place at the church of Rueil. Several officers of the Imperial household were present.

It was stated in political circles that the coronation is fixed for the 10th September.

Ex King Jerome had resigned the Governorship of the Invalides into the hands of Gen. d Ornano, and proceeded

Invalides into the hands of Gen d Ornano, and proceeded to take up his quarters in the Palais Royal.

Admiral Stewart, the second in command of the British fleet in the Mediterranean, has arrived at Marseilles, where he was waiting on board the steamer Caradoc for the arrival of a courier from his Government.

The Bank of France has announced that it will henceforth make advances at 3 per cent, per annum upon wheat, barley, rye, oats, lucerae, colza, and clover seeds, deposited in warshouses.

in warehouses.

The French ship Mochs, 400 tuns, laden with rice and jute, was burned at sea on 9th April, near Algoz, supposed from spontaneous combustion of jute.

SPAIN.

It is considered " official " that the Queen of Spain is in

The King of Naples was expected at Porto d'Anzio on a visit to the Pope. Arrests had taken place at Frastevere, in consequence of discoveries made by the Roman police of a conspiracy among the poorer ranks of the people.

### SWITZERLAND.

Vieppa letters to 23d May say :

To Austria is as inflexible in its negotiations with Sardinia, as is proved in the case of Switzerland. There is no hope of a speedy suspension of the sequestration which has been imposed upon the properties of the Lombard emigrants."

From Berne 28th, we learn that the Federal Council had resolved to issue orders to the various cantons, instructing them to raise their military contingents at once, and to be

prepared to take the field at the first call.

The Swiss federal army is formed of the regular army (Bundesouszug), the reserve, and the landwehr. The regalar army is composed of men between the ages of 20 and 34, taken in the proportion of 3 per cent, of the population. The reserve is made up of citizens from thirty-feur to forty years of age, who have served the legal period in the regular army, and is taken in the proportion of 14 per cent, of the population. The landwehr comprehends all the citizens able to bear arms up to the age of 44, and who are not embraced in the two other military classes. According to the census of March, 1851, the federal army comprehended 108,000 men, not including the landwehr, of which 72,000 belonged to the regular army and 36,000 to the reserve. The regular infantry consists of 75 battalions and 5 companies not regimented, in all 443 companies of 125 men each, and 9 companies of chasseurs. The reserve numbers 31 battalions 11 demi-battalions; and 15 companies of chasseurs. The traileurs, or sharpshooters, number 7,300 men, of which 46 companies belong to the regular army and 27 to the reserve.

The cavalry, according to the new organization, consists The cavary, accepting to the new organization, consists of 38 companies of dragoons of 77 horses each, and 12 companies of guides of 32 horses each. The artitlery is composed of 66 batteries. The engineer corps is composed of 12 companies of sappers of 100 men each, and 6 companies of pontoniers of the same strength. The half of this force

ngs to the reserve. ne South German journals assert that the Southern State of German propose establishing a blocus on the frontiers of Switzerland in case the Federal Assembly fails in giving full satisfaction to Austria.

The Council of State of Neufchatel has been dissolved by of the Grand Council, taken on the va, fell on ension bridge at Pency, near Geneva, fell on The suspension bridge the 27th. Seven lives lost.

## BELGIUM.

The proposed marriage of the Duke of Brabant with the Archduchess of Austria has been officially announced to the Chambers. It is said that the ceremony will take place in the month of August.

## GERMANY.

The Anrich Provincial Diet had requested the Hanoverian Government to obtain permission from the Customs Union to admit unmanufactured iron free of duty, and bars at merely nominal rate throughout the Zollverein.

Hamburg letters of 24th, mention the failure of H. G. Plitt & Sou, Lubeck.

The marriage of Princess Anna, niece of the King of Prussia, with Prince Frederick of Hesse Cassel, was solemnized at Charlottenburg, on 26th uit. The King liberally declined to accept a contribution from the nation to pay the expenses.

## AUSTRIA.

The instructions of the new Austrian Ambassador to Constantineple are understood to include negotiations respecting Austrian trade in the Levant. Baron Bruck, the Anbassador, is considered well qualified to undertake the subject, having gained experience as a director of the Austrian Lloyd's.

Austria is in a difficult position just now. If she support

Austra is in a difficult position just now. If she support Russia, the envised possessor of the Selinah mouths of the Danube, she must give great offense to her German allies. If she resist Russian pretensions in the East, the relations between the two powers must naturally be weakened. It is doubtful, therefore, what her precise course of action may be in relation to Turkish affairs.

A steamer had arrived at Trieste from Venice, with twenty three political prisoners from Austrian Italy on board, the majority of them young men of good family. They were to be confined in the fortresses of Layback, Konigsgraetz, and Josephstadt.

## RUSSIA

Dispatches, purporting to be from Kalish, state that the miltary camp generally formed during the spring, near Warsaw, had been indefinitely postponed, owing to the state of affairs at Constantinople, and the van of the Southern army of 100,000 men had received orders to approach the Turkish frontiers. Letters from Jassey also state that the Russian military preparations were continued on an extensive scale. A permanent bridge is in course f erection over the River Pruth.

A dispatch from Odessa, 23d, says: "Prince Menschis keff arrived this morning from Constantinople. The reserved the Embassy are expected within three days.

## Religious Quarrels in the Hely Land

A correspondent of the Indepedence Belge gives some interesting details in regard to the operations of the Prot estant Bishopric, established at Jerusalem more than ten years ago by the combined aid of England and Prussia. The extension of the Protestant creed was promoted

chiefly by paying a small pension to converted Jews, a mode of proselytism which does not favor any lofty anticipations in regard either to the purity or the strength of the faith of the neophytes. Hence, apostacies are of very frequent occurrence. Thus a short time since, one of these pensioners, a baptized Jew, was on his death-bed, and felt so strong a desire to return to his ancient faith, now that earthly goods were vanishing and futurity was in view. that be sent for the Rabbi to receive him again into the bosom of the Jewish Church. This last either declined complying with the request, or came too late; in short. the man died without having his wishes gratified, a Protestant Christian by profession, but in fact a Jewish peni tent. As soon as life has fled, the proselyting zeal, which strove to gain doubting souls, is turned into the contrary feeling, and religious fanaticism, zealous as it might have been before, to call the soul its own, rejects, without compassion, the bodies of those whose faith labored under suspicion. So also in this case. The Protestants, compelled to bury him in their church-yard as having died

a nominal Protestant, privately disinterred him the next night and placed the body in the Jewish burying ground. The Jews, coming to a knowledge of the fact, dag up remains of the apostate the following night and hung them up in the Protestant grave-yard. This involuntary passing to and fro of the out awed body continued for eight day It is to be hoped that the soul of this ill-treated corpse enjeyed a greater degree of rest. At last, a mediator between these fanatics of the Old and New Testament was found in one who showed himself to be the only Christian n this horrible affair, although a disciple of the Koranthe Turkish Governor. He took the body from the con-tending parties and had it buried, not in the Mahometan burying ground, but in a place where it can sleep its last sleep undisturbed.

### TURKEY.

The following letter is not so late as our most recent advices, and much of its news has been satisfipated by subsequent intelligence; but its information with regard to the Greek Church in Turkey is highly interesting, and we accordingly lay it before our readers.

[Ed.] The Russian Demands—The Greek Church and its Patriach. CONSTANTINOPLE, Wednesday, May 11, 1838.

Correspondences of The N. Y. Tribune.

The facility with which The London Times, the Paris Constitutional and Journal des Debats, and other papers have created a panic with regard to the stability of the Ottoman Empire, shows how little confidence its position inspires, and how little really friendly sympathy its fate

Turkey, governed by Mahomedan principles, seems to have so claim on those Governments of Europe whose principles are founded on Christianity. Her laws and her codes, with but few exceptions, of quite modern introduction, are all based upon the Koran only; she has no civil code founded upon common law, without refer-ence to religion; she knows no laws and rights of nations, and in all her acquisitions of territory, from the wars of the most gifted of the Mussulman Caliphs, Omar, wars of the most gitted of the Mussulman Campis, Onlar, down to the present period, might has usurped the place of right. Turkey, therefore, has but few claims to the protection of the laws of nations, and can invoke them, with scarcely any right to their shielding influences.

The history of the past six months is well worth the close attention of the Sultan and his Ministers, and ad-

vantage might be derived from the experience which it affords. To command the respect of the world, Turkey must merit it. To be able to invoke the protection of the lights of nations, she must herself respect them. She must by her foreign policy become one of the "Family of Nations," and advocate the utility of those laws in behalf of others, as well as invoke them for herself. The true friends of Turkey should advise her to withdraw from this system of seclusion, which does well for herself when there is nothing to apprehend, but which weighs against her when she requires to appeal to pub-

There are at this place two public journals-the one in French, called the Journal de Constantinople, and the other in Turkish, called the Jeriday i Hanadis, or The Record of News. At Smyrna there is another paper published in French, called the Impartiel de Smyrae. Both of these are more or less under the supervision of the Government. From them, therefore, but little can be expected in the way of condemnation of the acts or policy of the Sultan's Government. Their duty (for each receives an annual subsidy from the Porte) is im-ited to the news of the day, when they are not unpleasant to the Porte or unsatisfactory to the ears and eyes of the Foreign Legations, and to the defense of the Government against any attacks which may be made against it in European papers. Some of the latter-for in-stance, The Times, The Morning Herald, the Debats, the Constitutionnel, the Journal de Strasbourg, and the Allge Constitutionnel, the Journal de Strasbourg, and the Allge-meine Zeitung—have each a correspondent here, of more or less ability, and possessing means of procuring au-thentic information. The Times has been anti-Turkish for some years past. It took grave offense at the course pursued by the Sultan in favor of the Hungarians, and has never forgiven his humanity toward those unfortunate exiles, who, were their cause good or bad, had claims upon his generosity and philanthropy. The writer for The Morning Chroni-cle is a young man better known for his marvelous stories, and quid nuncassertions than for any particular accuracy or solidity. The French papers are well informed, but are lidity. The French papers are well informed, but are so completely under the control of the Imperial Government, that their articles are colored by the supposed interests which France imagines she possesses in the Ottoman Empire. Lest the Porte should deviate from the arrangement made with the late French Ambassador, Lavallette, on the subject of the Holy Places in Palestine, they all seemed to open a concerted attack upon it, as if acting upon the adage that "prevention "is better than cure." The affair of the Bank, wherein it seems that the Turkish negociator surpassed the powers given to him by the Sultan, and therefore was disayoned by the latter, come in as it were to confirm their syowed by the latter, came in as it were, to confirm their avowed by the latter, came in, as it were, to confirm their secusations, and to be used as proof of that bad faith of he Porte, which they apprehended. Perhaps the most correctly informed papers of Europe, on the Subject of Turkey, are those of Germany, from the circumstance that they are free to publish what they learn, and are unbiassed by any particular interests.

Soon after the arrival of the Russian Ambassador at

this place. Prince Menchikoff, the Monitour of Paris an nounced that a French squadron, under the command o Admiral La Susse, was about to sail from Toulon to the It is not supposed an English for up to the coasts of Turkey, except in case Russia marches troops into the Turkish territory, or sails a fleet into the Bosphorus. It is true that, at the demand of the Affaires sent a steamer down to Malta, to the Admiral, to Analtes sent a steamer down to Malta, to the Admiral, to request him to sent up the fleet, at once; but it is also certain, that the old Admiral replied, "Tut! Tut! I do "not get out my fleet for a Charge d'Affaires." The fleet, however, is at the present moment, victualed, and with sails bent, ready to sail for the Dardanelles, on the request of the British Ambassador, Lord Shatford de Redeliffe.

The affair of the Holy Places in Syria has been set-It is said that the French and Russian Ambassadors have agreed upon a settlement, and the terms of the agreement have been seat to their respective Emperors. It is understood that the Russian Government consents to the advantages granted to the French, with regard to these, so-called, "Holy Places," but the former now presses upon the Porte others of much greater gravity and importance to the future condition of the Ottoman Empire, and to the position of a large number of its inhabitants. The Emperor of Russia demands that the Patriarch of the Greek Church at Constantinople, who is the religious chief of all the Greeks of the Orthodox Greek Faith, shall, here-after, be elected for life; that he shall not be changed except for treason against his Sovereign; and that in an accusation of that nature, he shall be tried by the Supreme Council of the State, in the Pateriarch is also to be confirmed by the Greek Synod of St. Petersburg—that is to say, confirmed by the Emperor. The Emperor demands of the Porte, that it Moreover, the Emperor demands of the Porte, that it acknowledge him as the "Protector of the Greek Ortho-"dox Church in the East;" and as the Russian Governent is dissatisfied with the manner in which the Por deviated from its former arrangement of the question of the Holy Places, in favor of France, the Ambassador now demands that these questions be all clearly defined in a

Contention.
It is said that the French Ambassador strongly advises the Porte to refuse the two latter demands; that the British Ambassador does not advise, and promises no assistance in case of its refusal, and that the Grand Vizier sistance in case of its refusal, and that the Grand vizier prefers the trial of a war to the ignominy of a concession made to force, on a question wholly within the Porte sown competence and right to decide for itself—in a matter concerning its own domestic policy. Prince Menchikoff, on the 9th, gave the Porte forty-eight hours in which to decide, and having shipped his baggage on board a steamer in the Bosphorus, awaits the answer.

The form of the Russian demand is, that the Porte secure to the Patriarchate and Greek Church in Turkey, all the immunities and privileges heretofore granted to

all the immunities and privileges heretofore granted to it by the preceding Sultans, these to be detailed in an official Convention, between the Porte and Russia, so as official Convention, between the Forte and Russia, so as to enable the Emperor to guarantee the same to his co-religionists. To this the Porte has answered, that as those privileges and immunities exist already, it is use-less to include them in a Convention, and that the demand for one is an accusation in the face of all Europe of bad faith on its part. With this the Ambassador is

The Turks complain greatly that the British Ambas. sador does not advise and support them in the minner which he has always done heretofore. To advise the Porte to refuse, would be to take part in the question, and to be involved in the consequences. The refusal will be followed by the occupation of the two Danubian Provinces of Wallachia and Moldavia, the frontier of Circassia and Turkey, including the port of Battoom— the only good one on the south side of the Black Sea— and the frontier on the river Arras (Araxes)—the two and the frontier on the fiver Arras (Arakes)—the two
latter being actually controlled by Russia, and though
the Danubian Provinces may be hereafter evacuated,
the latter, in all probability, never would be.

It must be added that the Greek Patriarchate of

Constantinople is extremely corrupt: indeed, so is the whole Greek Church. The Patriarchate is procured by purchase, and the money is given for it to the Ministers of the Porte. To procure the sum thus expended, the Patriarch sells all the Episcopates (Bishoprics) and, indeed, all the curacies and smaller churches throughout the Empire, to whomsoever bids most for them. The Patriarch is chosen, or Thus, intrigue, bribery, and scheming of the most dis-graceful order, are the result of this sytem. It is not, therefore, a matter of surprise that the Emperor of Russia is arerse to such a state of things. The Greek priests generally are men of the lowest order; ignorant, intemperate, debauches, filthy in their habits and dress, and a disgrace to the name of Christian pastor. They do not anywhere command the respect of the Turks— and they ion in all the corruntions of the internal adand they join in all the corruptions of the internal ad-ministration of the country. They exert an influence over their flocks for evil; their example is bad, and the power which they possess is used for the purpose of sup-pressing any desire of acquiring knowledge and instruc-tion, or any ambition to learn the possibility of a better state of things elsewhere. They are worse than the priests of the Catholic faith in Brazil or Mexico, and strain the last penny from the credulous follower of the Cress. To possess a correct idea of the scandals committed in the Greek Patriarchate, and the degraded committed in the Greek l'afriarchate, and the degraded condition of the Greek clerry at large, it is necessary to be a witness of the facts which frequently come to notice in Turkey. The Emperor is right when he wishes to put an end to them. This is the religious view of the

For the Porte to accede to the demands of the Em-For the Porte to accede to the demands of the Em-peror of Russia would make a profound impression on the minds of its subjects of its own weakness, and of the power of the Emperor. It is supposed that the Sultau has about 14,000,000 Greek subjects, who would look up has about 14,000,000 Greek subjects, who what love to the Emperor as a protector, not only of their spiritual but of their temporal affairs. Such a concession as is now demanded would create in their minds the impression that they are no longer subjects of the Sultan, but adherents of the Emperor of Russia. The consequences would soon be seen, in the conflicts constantly arising between them and the Mahomedans, in which the Russian authorities would officially interfere, on the ground of being co-religionists. This the French ambassador now generally does for all *Catholic institutions* in Turkey, but seldom for individual Catholics. Thus the political of-fects which the concession would have in Turkey would

be very great.

The present Greek Patriarch having together with his associates, paid for office, is by no means disposed to be removed from it by the Russians, with no chance of regaining it so long as his successor lives. He has, therefore, protested against the demands of the Emperor, and his offered protection of the Patriarchate and Greek Church! This renders the matter somewhat an absurdity. The denouement may not be without its interest to the peace of Europe and to the destinies of Turkey. c.

It is now efficially announced that all further negotiations between Prince Menschikoff and the Porte had been broken off, and on the 22d the Prince took his departure from Constantinople for Odesca. The Ambaesadors of France and England, and the Ministers of Prussia and Aus. tria, had previously agreed to make a joint attempt at reconciliation between the Divan and the Russian Envoy Their attempt, however, was fruitless, as Menschikoff p sisted in his demand for the immunities of the Greek Church. "Netwithstanding this intelligence," (says the Monitour) "it seems difficult to believe that the rupture of diplomatic relations between Russia and the Ottoman Perte will be followed by hostilities. One guarantee in the wisdom of the Court of St. Petersburgh and its assurances of peace recently given to all the European Courts and another consists in the fact that, according to the right of nations the refusal to accede to a demand of concessions and advantages not previously agreed to is not regarded as a sufficient reason for the comme of bestilities."

"of hestilities."

The following are the latest diplomatic notes that transpired previous to Menchikoff's leaving:

NOTE OF THE TURKISH MINISTER.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs acknowledges the receipt of Prince Merchikoff's note of the 13th int. He has perused the same with attestion, as well as the various documents by which it is accompanied. Inamuch as the Otioman Government is desirous of maintaining the friendly relations at preaent existing between Russia and the Porte; and trasmuch as, above all, His Mysety the Sultan is equally anxious to attain that object, and to strengthen, by every means in his power that triendship that has so long a sisted between him and His Majesty the Emperor of Russia, the Sublime Porte, comformably with the duties of a good feighbor, it firmly resolved to regulate amiently all matters comected with the demands of Russia, in as far as it is possible to do so without compromising the interests and the independence of the

PRINCE MENSCHIKOFF'S REPLY.

Prince Messchikoff acknowledges the receipt of the Minister's note, all 28, (eld style.) and expresses the high satisfaction which he has presented at the sentiments of triendable and regard manifested rein by His Majesty the Sultar toward the Emperor of Russia—as il as the saturances of the Porte of its desire to strengthes those de of annity which units both Governments. He is, however, cossided to express his astonishment at the want of confidence eviaced, the Porte in refusing to accede to frank and legitimate demands, has were specified in his note. This mistrust displays itself principle in the suspicion of the Porte respecting the Intentions of Russia—posing them to be of a nature calculated to infringe on the siverity of His Majesty the Sultan.

is is inswilling to recur to the causes and motives which have awaked the feature of his august master in regard to the future lot and well-

He is nowilling to recur to the causes and motives which have awas ened the fears of his august master in regard; the future lot and welfare of the Eastern Christians. His mission is only to negotiate, and to come, if pressble, to an amicable understanding on these points with His Mejewy the Sultan. However, he would find himself under the necessity of considering his mission at an end—in case the Ottomas Government persisted in its refusal—but is still diagoned to silow for the consideration of this master, another term of delay ending on Sat unday, May 14.

Government persection of this matter, another term of delay ending on Saturday, May 14.

In Syrna, there had been much talk of the new faith which had been started in Persia by the apostate Mahomedan, Sheikh Babee, who denies the authenticity of the Koran, and will not recognise any but God, Moses, David, and himself. He had made many converts in Persia, and is giving the Schah much trouble. Babee has promised his followers that he will bring back to life all who are killed in descriptions.

followers that he will bring back to life all who are kined in defending the faith.

The Supreme Government had ordered the Pacha of Aleppo to form a tribunal of commerce, of Musselmen and Franks, in that city. This order is much approved by the

Franks, in that city. This order is much approved by the mercantile community. From Smyrna, May 17, the agitation which was caused by the late fight between the Greeks and the Jows had entirely subsided. All Pasha had taken energetic measures against the banditti who infest the environs of the

Judge Jenes had presented his credentials to the Vice-rey, and had returned to Alexandria. The United States cor-vette and the steamfrigate had sailed for Europe. Trade at Alexandria dull, and shipping scarce; prices of grain fall-ing. Exchange on London, 98] plasters per pound sterling.

# CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Cape correspondence of date April 21, says that, since previous advices nothing had occurred to damp the satisfaction universally felt at the conclusion of the Kaffir war. A number of Hottentot bandini continued to prowil about, and some nurders had taken place or the frontier, but the country was as peaceable as could be expected. The inquiry into affairs arising from the war was going on in open court and the proceedings of the Commisseners were generally regarded as conciliatory. The new Constitution, manufactured for the colony, had been promulgated, and was well received. vas well received.

was well received.

The Ashantee invasion had been quelled. The Cape Verdes were healthy. At Porto Grande, the American steamer Confucius, for Hong Kong. April 17th, steamer Bosphorus exchanged signals with the American ship sum, under jury-foremast, not requiring assistance offered by the steamer, lat. 34 3c S., long. v3 47 E.

## EAST INDIES.

Details of the Overland Mail are to hand. The Bomboy received Times of April 28th, gives the following com-endium of the news:
"The intelligence and here for

The intelligence sent home from Burmah on the 14th unstant extended to the 22d uit. Our present tidings come lown to the 5th of April, and are in the last degree unsatsfactory. The Burmese seem to have been mustering in strength near Billing, which was said to have been capstrength near Biling, which was said to have been cap-tured, with the loss of a detachment of British troops: and though this last is denied by authority, something unfortu-nate and unlooked-for most have occurred to cause the swift-sailing steamer Moozuffer to be dispatched two days after the Berenice to bring immediately from Calcutta as many Europeans as could be spared. A wing of the Fusi-leers was accordingly dispatched on the 17th, at almost a moment's notice.

leers was accordingly dispatched on the 17th, at almost a moment's notice.

Mea Toon, the robber chief, is still said to be at large, and the royal Commissioners are believed to have spurned all idea of cession of territory. They are willing to allow pecuniary compensate n, but insist on the evacuation of the provinces we have appropriated. On all these points our information is somewhat imperfect; matters may look better, but it is quite possible also that they may look worse by next dispatch, and there is no getting over the fact that additional troops have been sent for express; and the steamers of the Indian navy, expected eight mooths sage, have been detained and are now receiving additional medical officers from Bombay. It is now plain that an advance on Ava, so soon as the season permits, has become inevitable, and we must either occupy in terms of our own proclamation the whole of the Buranese empire immediately, or prepare to maintain hestilities until we find nerve or sense enough to meet an event that is being irresistibly ferced upon us and cannot be averted. terced upon us and cannot be averted.

"The news from China is important. The rebellion procoods with unabated fury. The resources of the empire are becoming exhausted, and succor being eagerly sought appointed, for an indefinite period, and the incumbent for from with ut. The Chinese Minister, meanwhile, has holds it only so long as he can keep others out of it. for from without. The Chinese Minister, meanwhile, has

extensively grown, and that its growth ought to be encour aged within the empire, and so save the £4,000,000 sterling paid for it to the foreign producer; and should commes sense gain the ascendancy among the Celestials, or pecuplary difficulties compel them to grow for themselves the drug the people insist on having, away go £3,000,000 eter-ling of our Indian revenue at once. Meanwhile, the Amer. icans have proclaimed that they are determined to force Japan to open its forts to foreign trade, and the inevitable result of this is a Yankee set lement, a fleet or fort, treeps and territories on the Chinese border—the germ, in fact, or another Anglo Saxon Empire in the East. mighty events pressing upon us on every side, the Parlia, meat of England seems anxious to preserve the indolent, extravagant, anile and incompetent form of government long ago felt to be antiquated and out of date, and ludicrously insufficient for the exigencies of the empire. opening, on the 16th inst., of the Bombay and Tannah fragment of the Great Peninsular Railway, the first in operation in Asia, is the great domestic event of the fortnight.

## CHINA.

Progress of the Insurrection—The Americans on Hand, Hong Kong accounts, April 11, say: "Since the 28th ult. we have little to report. We have

meagre accounts of the rebellion from the North. The atest date from Shanghai is of the 28th ult., which gives no intelligence that can be depended upon relating to the position of matters at Nanking. All communication with that place seemed cut off. There appeared no doubt of the rebel force investing the city, and a report was current that one of the outer gates had been forced. Among the various reports eirculated there was a prevailing one that Keshen, the former Vicercy of Canten, had made a very successful attack on the rebel force with the Imperial troops about 150 miles from Nankin, in which many thousands of he rebels were said to have suffered. Nearer Nanking, at Taeping, the Imperial force is also said to have defeated the ebels with great loss of life. This news requires confirmation. The high Mandarin at Shanghai engaged four vessels, fully equipped, to proceed up the Yangtsekiang to

The Bombay Times gives further statements. On 16th March most urgent dispatches were received from the Gov. ernor of Nanking by the Chinese Governor of Shanghai, requiring him to implore the foreign consuls to send immediate assistance to Nanking, and stating that unless foreign aid were afforded, and immediately, the city must fall into the hands of the rebels, by whom it was closely invested, both by land and water. A fleet of Imperial janks, assisted by hired Portuguese armed lorchas, which had been sent up the river to oppose the progress of the insurgents, had been overpowered by the rebel flotilla; and the latter, sail ing down the Yangtsekiang, had anchored without opposition immediately opposite Nanking. The division of the revolutionary army investing the place by land is stated to e 30,000 strong, and increasing. Several days before this the Chinese Government had also applied for assistance to Sir G. Bonham, the Pritish Commissioner at Hong Kong, Sir George accordingly departed in Hor Majesty's steamship Henacs on the 13th of March for Shanghai, but had not ar rived there when the mail left. Her Majesty's steamship Salamander and the ship Lily were already there. The French war steamer Cassini, and the United States steamer Susquehanns, had both proceeded up the Yangtsekiang and Colonel Marshall, the American Commissioner, has de termined to place the latter before Nanking. The immediate effect of this interference on the relative position of the insurgents and imperialists, is most momentous. It is acknowledged by the Chinese themselves that the less of Nanking would have been the loss of the empire.

The Friend of China mentions a report that Commis sioner Sn had been degraded from his office and invited to strangle himself. He had taken the hint and committed suicide.

Commodore Perry, in the Mississippi, arrived at Hong Kong April 7, and on the 9th, the U.S. sloop Plymouth was dispatched to Shanghai.

Very Latest from China-Reported Fall of Nanking A slip from the office of The Manche ter Guardian quotes a private letter from Shanghai, March 29, one day later than

the above, saying :
"The Taoute (of Shanghai) has purchased two vessels. and is sending them up the river with rice and ammunition, and fixed upon the Agnes, a Parsey's vessel, for the same rpose; but the Governor, Sir George Bonham, has stopped her and will not allow English ships to go on the service. "Our Comprador has just come is, and states that there

is no doubt about the loss of Nanking-for the Taoute has put a placard on the walls acknowledging it, and offers reward to any one who will take the leader or officers of the rebels. The document also states that the rebels are coming eastward in boats.

Silk and tea cannot be got except for cash down, which' no one has. The silkmen are frightened and are taking a good deal of silk into the interior.

The Missionaries and American Consul confirm the taking of Nankin. The U. S. s'eamer Susquehannah has arrived, and it is thought will stop the American ship Science from being sent up the river, she having been chartered by the Taoutae for that purpose.

## LATEST.

second edition of The London Times, states that a Turkish steamer had been sent to Egypt to assist in transporting the troops that Abbas Pacha has ready at the Sultan's dis-pesal. The Minister of War had sent couriers to the whole of the provinces of the Empire to call militia to arms, and to prepare them to set at the shortest notice. There were rumors at Paris that the Russians had actually a ivanced, but this was probably mere surmise.

A second edition of The Morning Chronicle published the following postscript from its Paris correspondent:
"I have just heard that letters received at the Russian

Embassy from St. Petersburg, contain the most threatening language toward Turkey. These letters state that the Emperor Nicholas declared, on hearing of the rejection of his ultimatum, that he would carry his cannon to Constantinople to punish the insolence of the Porte."

[This must be incorrect—the Emperor could not have heard of the rejection of the ultimatum at the date of leb

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Wright, Gandy & Co.'s Circuiar,

Wright, Gandy & Co.'s Circuinr.

Per Pacific.

COTION.—Without any new feature characterizing the transactions, the market for this staple, since the departure of the Ganada on Satyday last, the been void of all animation, and to-day in particular the inquiry has materially derivened, tuyers have the advantage also in the more liberal selection holders have placed on the market, although no quotable charge to prices can be notbod. The Asida accounts to made on Saturdey evening failed to profess only effect, being search than come tertalences by the measuing arithde of politics between Rossia and Turkey, and the anticovable reports from Incla. Our Import has abselved to the control of the searce of certersponding period last year. The Sales for the past times days are estimated at:

heles. Specie, & Expt. Americ. Breatl. Egypt. Surat.

Richardson Brothers & Co.'s Circular.

Richardson Brothers & Co.'s Circular.

Per Poc'sc.

Although the weather has been highly favorable, and our supplies more extensive than for some time past, our unrich has been exceedingly firm and the improved tone noted in our bast report, fully satisfied.

What and state our quotations, but at the same time purchasers of What and Flacus have had more difficulty in soard jung their wants upon a speed terms.

Oth Month, dist, 1803.—At our market this morning we had the small stienday or of the town and local dealers in Floura and What, but of hayers from the interior fowns there are very few. For fine qualities of white and red What, there was a firr inquiry, but as holdens of such ware demanding an avance of 'fe'l on the price of this day west, business was restricted thereby, and the sales made did not establish an advanc over the former fagure. Midding qualities were made as a sale of the supersymmetric and the metal of the sales made and the week, 30 000 biles, were entered at the Castom-House only systemically and the sales made mark an improvement of life publication, and the sales made mark an improvement of life was a fair trial demand, and the sales made mark an improvement of [6] p bile on the currency of this day week.

Indian Conn. dull sale, but no shance in value took place. Out; in more currency. Exprise Brans, in Finish drequent at the late demanded advance. Expirin fully support their noted value above. No maded advance. Expire fully support their noted value above. In a made of the views of buyers. The weather highly favorable for vegetation.

please the views of buyers. The weather highly favorable has getation.

[Per Pacific.]

[Per Pacific.]

[Per Pacific.]

Provisions—Large imports of Bacon cause buyers to hold back, expecting a decline. Short. Dens are wanted. Carrier brick. Best and Ponk very dail.

Lard is steady.

So is Tallow. Short. Dens are motion and the demand than for the compact of the co